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THE REFLECTOR.

[Extracts from Dr. Blair's Sermons.]
ON THE DUTIES OF THE YOUNG.

Diligence, Industry, and Proper Improvement of Time, are material duties of the young. To no purpose are they endowed with the best abilities, if they want activity for exerting them. Unavailing, in this case, will be every direction that can be given them, either for their temporal or spiritual welfare. In youth the habits of industry are most easily acquired. In youth, the incentives to it are strongest, from ambition and from duty, from emulation and hope, from all the prospects which the beginning of life affords. If, dead to these calls, you already languish in slothful inaction, what will be able to quicken the more sluggish current of advancing years.

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. Nothing is so opposite to the true enjoyment of life, as the relaxed and feeble state of an indolent mind. He who is a stranger to industry, may possess, but he cannot enjoy. For it is labor only which gives the relish to pleasure. It is the appointed vehicle of every good to man. It is the indispensable condition of our possessing a sound mind in a sound body. Sloth is so inconsistent with both, that it is hard to determine whether it be a greater foe to virtue, or to health and happiness. Inactive as it is in itself, its effects are fatally powerful. Though it appear a slowly flowing stream, yet it undermines all that is stable and flourishing. It not only saps the foundation of every virtue, but pours upon you a deluge of crimes and evils. It is like water which first putrefies by stagnation, and then sends up noxious vapors, and fills the atmosphere with death.

Fly, therefore, from idleness as the certain parent of guilt and ruin. And under idleness I include, not mere inaction only, but all that circle of trifling occupations, in which too many saunter away their youth; perpetually engaged in frivolous society, or public amusements, in the labors of dress, or the ostentation of their persons.—Is this the foundation which you lay for future usefulness and esteem? By such accomplishments, do you hope to recommend yourselves to the thinking part of the world, and to answer the expectations of your friends, and your country? Amusements youth require. It were vain, it were cruel to prohibit them. But though allowable as the relaxation, they are most culpable, as the business, of the young. For they then become the gulf of time, and the poison of the mind. They foment bad passions—they weaken the manly powers—they sink the native vigor of youth, into contemptible effeminacy.

Redeeming your time from such dangerous waste, seek to fill it with employments which you may view with satisfaction. The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most honorable occupations of youth. The desire of it discovers a liberal mind, and is connected with many accomplishments, and many virtues. But though your train of life should not lead you to study, the course of education always furnishes proper employments to a well disposed mind. Whatever you pursue, be emulous to excel. Generous ambition, and sensibility to praise, are, especially at your age, among the marks of virtue. Think not, that any affluence of fortune or any elevation of rank, exempts you from the duties of application and industry. Industry is the law of our being; it is the demand of nature, of reason, and of God. Remember always that the years which now pass over your heads, leave permanent memorials behind them. From your thoughtless minds they may escape; but they remain in the remembrance of God. They form an important part of the register of your life. They will hereafter bear testimony, either for or against you, at that day, when, for all your actions, but particularly for the employments of youth, you must give an account to God.

Let me finish this subject, with recalling your attention to that dependence on the blessing of Heaven, which amidst all your endeavors after improvement, you ought continually to preserve. It is too common with the young, even when they resolve to tread the path of virtue and honor, to set out with presumptuous confidence in themselves. Trusting to their own abilities for carrying them successfully through life, they are careless of applying to God, or of deriving any assistance from what they are apt to reckon the gloomy discipline of religion. Alas! how little do they know the dangers which await them? Neither human wisdom, nor human virtue, unsupported by religion, are equal to the trying situations which often occur in life. By the shock of temptation, how frequently have the most virtuous intentions been overthrown? Under the pressure of disaster, how often has the greatest constancy sunk? Every good and every perfect gift is from above. Wisdom and virtue, as well as riches and honor, come from God. Destitute of his favor, you are in no better situation, with all your boasted abilities, than orphans left to wander in a trackless desert, without any guide to conduct them, or any shelter to cover them from the gathering storm. Correct, then, this ill-founded arrogance. Expect not, that your happiness can be independent of Him who made you. By faith and repentance, apply to the Redeemer of the world. By piety and prayer seek the protection of the God of Heaven. I conclude with the solemn words, in which a great Prince delivered his dying charge to his son; words which every young person ought to consider as addressed to himself, and to engrave deeply on his heart: *Thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers; and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind. For the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts. If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever.*

THE REPOSITORY.

[From Poulson's American Advertiser.]

Sketch of the City of Constantinople.

Excepting a few edifices of public utility, the picturesque and beautiful views which it presents, and the manners of its inhabitants, differing from those of the most civilized nations, Constantinople does not engage the interest that may have been felt, for a city of such ancient renown. This populous city, with its suburbs, spread over seven hills, presents a perfect amphitheatre; and in approaching it from the Propontis or sea of Marmora, the panoramic view is enchanting. This picture is diversified by houses, mosques, cupolas and minarets; and the trees which are every where interspersed, afford an agreeable contrast, by their verdant foliage.

The Bosphorus separates Europe from Asia; and its extent from Leander's tower, which is built in the sea, at the entrance of the port, to the Black Sea, is five leagues. The town of Scutari stands on the Asiatic coast, immediately opposite to Constantinople. Both sides of this channel, which furnish the most beautiful sites, are embellished with innumerable villas, and pleasure houses, of tasteful construction, but exhibiting mannerism. Four of these villas are occupied by the Grand Seigneur during the pleasant season. The most elegant of these palaces, is the *Bechiktach* (bower of stone) which is situated near the city, and at the extremity of the channel, and is the favorite summer residence of the Sultan. This country derives its loveliness from nature, and is but little indebted to the improvements of art.

The interior of the city is disgusting in the extreme, presenting to the eye nothing but wooden houses, narrow and crooked streets, and great numbers of filthy dogs, which superstition preserves.

The monuments and objects worthy of notice, are few. There are a bronze column which supported the golden tripod consecrated to Apollo by the Greeks; after the defeat of Xerxes at Plataea; a very high marble column, erected in honor of Theodosius the Great; and an obelisk in the city of

drome, which was transported from Egypt, and is in perfect preservation. The Turks call this place *Atmeidan*. There are numerous fountains, well supplied with water, which is conveyed to the city by aqueducts. The architecture of the mosques gives them a fine effect; that of St. Sophia is remarkable. This temple has been built since the sixteenth century, by the architects, Anthemius and Isidor; it is vast in its dimensions, and has columns of every variety of size, of costly marble.

The *Serail*, which is one of the first objects that present themselves on arriving at the city, possesses nothing very attractive. The three palaces of which it consists, are in the midst of gardens which are enclosed by a high wall.—They extend one league, from the port to the Imperial chateau of seven towers, which is the dire abode of prisoners of State. Within the enclosure of the *Serail*, there are nearly ten thousand persons residing, who belong to the service of the Sultan.

The famous porte (gate) from which this Empire derives its name, is in the interior of the city, and near to St. Sophia. Here are exposed the heads of the unfortunate victims of intrigue, jealousy, avarice, and other baleful passions. Constantinople extends six leagues, and contains a population estimated at 600,000. Opposite to the city, are the faubourgs of *Top-Khana*, *Pera*, *Galata*, and *Kachim-Pacha*. The largest are *Pera* and *Galata*, which are inhabited by foreigners of different nations, who are all called *Franks*. These enjoy the protection of the government: *Pera* is the most commercial, and is the residence of the Ambassadors from European Courts. The *Drogmans*, who are interpreters accredited by the government, belong to the best Frank families of this faubourg, who have been for a long time, naturalized in Turkey.—These *Drogmans* are divided into several classes. The functions of the first, are of the highest trust and importance, for they communicate between the foreign Ministers and those of the Ottoman Porte, in all matters. This office requires a perfect knowledge of various languages, and of the usages and policy of the Turks. There are three churches of the Catholic faith. The college of the *Itch-Oglans*, is the nursery of the Sultan's pages, where they are educated until they enter the service of the *Serail*.

Forests of cypress, in the environs of the city and faubourgs, shade the cemeteries, which are called by the Turks, *champs-des-morts*. Through the sombre and mournful foliage of these umbrageous trees, rise a vast number of sepulchral stones, and marble sarcophagi. In these seats of gloom, it is impossible to view with indifference the pious sympathy and grief of the Mussulmans, who are seen watering the flowers and young cypress, that are to decorate the family tomb. For the dead, the Orientals attest the deepest respect. The Armenian cemetery, on the contrary, is the most frequented promenade of Constantinople. Here, the beau mode, Turks excepted, repair to enjoy the rural pleasures, and wander among the tomb-stones, forgetful at once, of the death which they commemorate, and of the sorrows which it has caused.

The harbor separates the town and its suburbs, and extends about four leagues to the sweet springs, which is a favorite resort of the Grand Seigneur. The basin is always covered with vessels, and innumerable batteaux. The Arsenal, situated on the right side of the harbor, and in the extreme suburb, is a well constructed building. There were nearly forty vessels of war at this place, but in bad condition. The breadth of the harbor and canal is nearly four hundred fathoms.

There are in this city a great number of coffee houses, where the indolent Turks resort, and continue smoking their pipes the whole day, sitting with crossed legs, and rarely uttering a word. This grave deportment is peculiar to the Oriental character. Among the Turkish cafes of *Pera*; that of *Tekke* is remarkable; deriving its name from a neighboring convent of Dervishes. The *Dervishes-mewlevi*, Turkish monks, are dependent on their principal convent at *Cogna*, a town of Asia Minor. They inhabit a fine house, and live in common. Within this house, there is a circular chapel, with a double gallery for spectators who assist at the dance, which these monks, according to their rites, perform every Tuesday and Friday. The *Dervishes* assemble near the balustrade in the centre of the chapel, and seat themselves on their haunches. While in this position a

hymn is sung for half an hour, accompanied by a Persian flute, called a *niei*. After this, the monks salute their *cheik* or superior, very reverently, and at the first signal, they commence waltzing, and continue this dance for half an hour with the most astonishing rapidity; and such is the force of habit, that they are never rendered giddy. The *Dervishes* preach discourses, and observe a rigorous fast every Thursday. They make vows of poverty, chastity and humility; but their virtue in the two first is not always severe. The dress of the *Dervishes-mewlevi* is very simple, consisting of a cylindric cap of grey felt, a waistcoat, white petticoats and a cloak of greyish cloth.

The beautiful Georgians, and lovely Circassians, victims to the cruel jealousy of their masters, are constantly confined to the *Harem*, which is esteemed the sacred part of the house. If, however, fortune should throw one of these enchanting creatures in the way, their black stag-eyes may be seen through the *Jachmack*, which envelops their head and face, leaving but a small opening for those brilliant eyes. They are kept by the ministers, and wealthier classes. The slaves of the Grand Seigneur, who are never gazed on by other eyes, are guarded by black eunuchs, the most frightful of beings, under command of their chief the *Kislar-Aga*, a high officer, and an important personage in the Empire.

The other Turkish women are not so much restrained, as may be supposed. They are seen walking every where, but never with men, and always covered with the *jachmack* like the pretty Georgians. They possess the agreeable of their sex, without being remarkably handsome. They speak with great ease and elegance, and with a bewitching softness. The Ottoman government evinces great solicitude to maintain order and public tranquillity. This is due to the sacred principle, that laws are the primary necessities of a people, and the glory of a sovereign.

The Turks are a sober people, and are capable of suffering: they are hospitable, faithful, generally active, penetrating and covetous of knowledge; superstitious in the extreme, but zealous for their religion. They pray five times every day, and when the hour for these is announced, they abandon the most important business. Their priests, who are called *imams* and *muezzins*, notify these hours of prayer from the minarets upon the mosques, and the Turks fall upon their knees, with their faces towards Mecca. In their adoration, they often bow their heads to the ground. The Mussulmans rigorously observe a fast called the *Ramadan*, the name of their lunar month. They are obliged to abstain from all sorts of food, from water, coffee and the pipe, which is a grievous privation, from the rising to the setting of the sun. The *baïram*, which answers to Easter, terminates this fast; and for three days, every body is engaged in *donammas*, (feasts and rejoicings.) Seventy days after this, another feast is celebrated, called *courban-bairam*, or *id-ad'hha*, which signifies the feast of sacrifices.

The arts, sciences, industry, and almost all the happy results of civilization, are estranged to this delightful country. The excessive fanaticism and intolerance of the Mahometans and their policy, prevent them from using those beneficial lights which are interchanged among other nations.

The *Mufti*, head of the law, and the body of *Ulema*, (savans,) intrusted with the interpretation of the koran and the laws, with the administration of justice and public instruction, exercise an extensive and salutary influence over the spirit of a people, who are ever restless, seditious and fierce. They are commonly excited to revolts by the corps of Janizaries, a militia always dangerous to the State, which frequently terminate with the life of the sovereign and of his ministers.

The conquest of this country would not be a difficult enterprise: the defence that could be made would be feeble, except on the side of the sea, where there are well disposed batteries, stretching from the Dardanelles to the Black Sea. The naval and land forces are in the utmost disorder. Without instruction, they are destitute of military spirit, and of skilful commanders, and, in fact, of every thing necessary for defence. These Turks are not the warriors who fought Montecucoli. They are, however, brave, and sufficiently zealous for their religion to impose it upon an enemy; but they are ignorant of that science of war, without which, valor and enthusiasm are ineffectual.

The present Sultan *Mahmoud*, deserves to be ranked among the most distinguished sovereigns of Turkey. He is intelligent, active, laborious, of good faith, and superintends affairs himself. If he were more liberal in his views, and were supported in them, this country would soon rise to great prosperity. This Monarch is also possessed of extraordinary firmness. This important quality enables him to oppose the dangerous intrigues of his favorites, his honored mistresses, and of his courtisans. The seven *Kadines*, (or married women,) which number is fixed by law, and from whom the successions to the Empire must descend, are not called *Sultanas*, as is generally supposed. This title is only given to the sisters of the Sultan, his aunts, and cousins. When a new Sovereign ascends the throne, his mother, one of the seven *Kadines*, is then called *Valide*, *Sullana*, and possesses, from that moment, great influence in all the affairs of State.

Sultan *Mahmoud*, is characterized by a noble and imposing air, and by an attractive physiognomy. He visits some of the Mosques every Friday, to pray. On the occasions here noticed, the pageantry of the Orientals was exhibited, in the magnificence of his dress, and the numbers of his suite. He was attended by some of the Ministers, the *Ulema*, his pages, white and black eunuchs, by the *bostangy*, (Royal guard,) the *peiks*, (body guard,) armed with bows and arrows, and wearing a large casque with flowing white plumes, by the *Solaks*, wearing pointed and gilt casques, and carrying a halbert, and by a numerous band of Janizaries. A part of this suite preceded him, some having sweet perfumes, and bearing the utensils of ceremony; others lead nine beautiful Arabian horses, superbly caparisoned with harness that was covered with gold, and studded with pearls and diamonds. Then followed two pages, who bore each a turban of the Sultan, which the Turks approached and saluted with as profound respect as they would pay to the Sultan himself. The rest of the suite surrounded the Sovereign, who was mounted, and in a costume sufficiently simple, excepting a plume of large diamonds. This ceremony must be performed by the Sultan, being the *Kalif* and Chief *Iman*, however much he may be indisposed. The author of this sketch was informed by a creditable person, that a Sultan, some years since, expired on his horse, while proceeding to the Mosque, having been previously very ill, but was compelled to obey this law.

The people generally avail of these occasions to express their discontent. The author has also seen this Monarch in the midst of his train, at the *Champ d'ok Meidan*. He was present as the Grand Master of the Archers, in whose exercise he takes great delight, and even prefers it to the chase. The Sultan's pages constitute the greatest number of this corps, and in the *Serail* they very frequently employ themselves in arching.

The plague often ravages this country. Conflagrations occur frequently, and, in general, arise from the discontent of the people. The law requires the Grand Seigneur to assist on these occasions. Many thousands of houses are usually consumed. Aid and exertions are not wanting, it is true; but they are either too late, or become ineffectual.

The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews constitute a numerous population. The richest of the Greeks, by intrigues and great sacrifices, manage to retire into the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, leaving commerce to other less fortunate persons of their nation. The Armenians, who are faithful and obedient subjects, amass large fortunes.—They enjoy the confidence of Ministers and the Turkish Lords, who make them their *sarrafs*, or bankers, and commit to them their affairs. These Armenians have also the casting of gold and silver coin at the State mint. The Jews, who are always commercial and active, are employed by the Government in the service of the customs.

The European Ambassadors, the Greek Signiors, and the best families of the suburbs of *Pera*, reside during the pleasant season, in their country-houses at *Terrapia* and *Buejukkere*, two considerable villages situated on the left bank of the bay formed by the Bosphorus, near the Black Sea.

The facilities afforded to commerce in this country require, perhaps, no extension. A short residence in Constantinople, of three weeks, have furnished the few notices of that city which have been here made.

Washington's Valedictory.

Letter from the Honorable John Jay, to Honorable Richard Peters.

(Copy.)

REDFORD, March 26, 1811.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 14th ult. and also the book on Plaster of Paris, which you was so obliging as to send me, and for which I accept my thanks.

Your letter conveyed to me the first and only information I have received, that a copy of President Washington's Valedictory Address has been found among the papers of General Hamilton, and in his handwriting; and that a certain gentleman had also a copy of it, in the same handwriting.

This intelligence is unpleasant and unexpected. Had the address been one of those official papers which, in the course of affairs, the Secretary of the proper department might have prepared; and the President have signed, these facts would have been unimportant; but it was a personal act of choice, not of official duty; and it was so connected with other obvious considerations as that he only could, with propriety, write it. In my opinion President Washington must have been sensible of this propriety, and therefore strong evidence would be necessary to make me believe that he violated it.

Whether he did or did not, is a question which naturally directs our attention to what efforts presumptive evidence respecting it, and leads the mind into a long train of correspondent reflections. I will give you a summary of those which have occurred to me; not because I think them necessary to settle the point in question, for the sequel will show that they are not, but because the occasion invites me to take the pleasure of reviewing and hearing testimony to the merits of my departed friend.

Is it to be presumed from these facts that General Hamilton was the real, and the President only the reputed author of that address? Although their countenance such a presumption, yet I think its foundation will be found too slight and shallow, to resist that strong and full stream of counter evidence which flows from the conduct and character of that great man; a character not blown up into transient splendor by the breath of adulation, but which, being composed of his great and memorable deeds, stands, and will for ever stand a glorious monument of human excellence.

So prove, however, is a poor human nature to dislike and depreciate the superiority of its contemporaries, that when these facts come to be generally known, (and generally known they will be,) many with affected regret and hesitation will infer and hint that Washington had less greatness of talent, and less greatness of mind, than his friends and admirers ascribed to him. Nor will the number of those few, who, from personal or party inducements, will artfully encourage, and diligently endeavor to give currency to such imputations. On the other hand, there are men of candor and judgment, (and time will increase their number,) who, aiming only at truth, will cheerfully trace and follow its footsteps, and on finding, fondly embrace it. Urged by this laudable motive, they will attentively examine the history of his life; and in it they will meet with such numerous proofs of his knowledge and experience of men, and things in general, and of our national affairs in particular, as to silence all doubts of his ability to conceive and express every idea in that address. A careful perusal of that history will convince them that the principles of policy which it recommends as rules for the conduct of others, are precisely those by which he regulated his own.

There have been in the world but two systems or schools of policy, the one founded on the great principles of wisdom and rectitude, the other on cunning and its various artifices. To the first of these belonged Washington, and all the other worthies of every country who ascended to the Temple of Honor through the Temple of Virtue. The doctrines, maxims and precepts of this school have been explained and inculcated by the ablest writers, ancient and modern. In all civilized countries they are known, though often neglected; and in free states have always been publicly commended and taught; they crossed the Atlantic with our forefathers, and in our days particularly have not only engaged the attention of the most studious, but have been one of the chief and eloquently displayed by able men in our Senates and Assemblies. What reason can there be that Washington did not understand these subjects? He asked what these subjects comprehend or relate to, the answer is, that they relate to the nature and duties of man, to his propensities and passions, his virtues and vices, his habits and propensities, his real and relative wants and enjoyments, his capacities for social and national happiness, and the means by which, according to these, peace, and other existing circumstances, it is in a greater or less degree to be procured, preserved, and increased. From a profound investigation of these subjects, enlightened by experience, result all that knowledge and those maxims and precepts of sound policy, which enable legislators and rulers to manage and govern public affairs wisely and justly.

By what other means than the practical use of this knowledge, could Washington have been able to lead and govern an army hastily collected from various parts, and who brought with them to the field all the license and all the habits which they had indulged at home? Could he by the force of orders and proclamations, have constrained them to render to him that obedience, confidence, and warm attachment which he so easily acquired, and which, throughout all vicissitudes and distresses, continued constant and unshaken to the last? By what other means could he have been able to frustrate the design of dark cabals, and the unceasing intrigues of envious competitors, and the arts of the opposing enemy? By what other means could he have been able to so masterly a manner to meet and manage all those perplexing embarrassments which the revolutionary substitution of a new government, which the want of that power in Congress which they had not, and of that promptitude which no deliberative body can have, which the frequent desertion and constant uncertainty of essential supplies, which the incompetency of individuals on whom much depended, the perfidy of others, and the mismanagement of many, could not fail to engender? We know, and history will inform posterity, that from the first of his military career, he had to meet and encounter, and surmount a rapid succession of formidable difficulties, even down to the time when his countrymen were enabled, by the success of their arms, to obtain the honorable peace

which terminated the war. His high and appointed course being then finished, he disdained the intemperance of lawless ambition to prolong it. He disbanded the army under circumstances which required no common degree of policy or virtue; and with universal admiration and plaudits, descended, joyfully and serenely, into the shades of retirement. They who ascribe all this to the guidance and protection of Providence do well, but let them recollect that Providence seldom interposes with human affairs, but through the agency of human means.

When at a subsequent and alarming period, the nation found that their affairs had gone into confusion, and that clouds portending danger and distress were rising over them in every quarter, they instituted under his auspices a more efficient government, and unanimously committed the administration of it to him. Would they have done this without the highest confidence in his political talents and wisdom? Certainly not—no novice in navigation was ever unanimously called upon to take the helm or command of a ship on the point of running aground among the breakers. This universal confidence would have proved universal mistake, had it not been justified by the event. The unanimous opinion entertained and declared by a whole people in favor of any fellow-citizen is rarely erroneous, especially in times of alarm and calamity.

To delineate the course, and enumerate the measures which he took to arrive at success, would be to write a volume. The firmness and policy with which he overcame the obstacles placed in his way by the derangement of national affairs, by the devices of domestic demagogues and of foreign agents, as well as by the deleterious influences of the French revolution, need not be particularized. Our records, and histories, and memoirs, render it unnecessary. It is sufficient to say, and it can be said with truth, that his administration raised the nation out of confusion into order, out of degradation and distress into reputation and prosperity; it found us withering—it left us flourishing.

Is it to be believed that after having thus led the nation out of a bewildered state, and guided them for many years from one degree of prosperity to another, he was not qualified, on retiring, to advise them how to proceed and go on? And what but this is the object and the burden of his Valedictory Address? He was persuaded that, as the national welfare had been recovered and established, so it could only be preserved and prolonged by a continued and steady adherence to those principles of sound policy and impartial justice which had invariably directed his administration.

Although the knowledge of them had been spread and scattered among the people, here a little, and there a little, yet being desirous to mark even the last day of his public life by some act of public utility, he addressed and presented them to his fellow-citizens in points of light so clear and strong as to make deep impressions on the public mind. These last parental admonitions of this Father of his Country were gratefully received and universally admired; but the experience of ages informs us, that it is less difficult to give good advice than to prevail on men to follow it.

Such, and so obvious is the force of the preceding considerations, as to render doubts of the President's ability to give the advice contained in the address too absurd to have many serious advocates. But it would not surprise me, if certain classical gentlemen, associating the facts you mention with the style and fashion of the address, should intimate that his ability to compass it substantially in his mind does not prove that he was also capable of communicating his advice in a paper so well written. Let these gentlemen recollect the classical maxim which they learned at school:

"Scribendi recte, sapere est, et principium, et fons."

They may also be referred to another classical maxim, which teaches us that they who will understand their subject, will be at no loss for words:

"Verbaque previsa rem non invita sequentur."

But his ability to write well need not be proved by the application of maxims; it is established by facts.

We are told to judge of a tree by its fruit; let us in like manner judge of his pen by its performances. Few men who had so little leisure have written so much. His public letters alone are voluminous, and public opinion has done justice to their merits. Many of them have been published, and they who read them will be convinced that at the period of the address he had not to learn how to write well. But it may be remarked that the address is more highly finished than his letters, and so it ought to be; that a dress was to be presented to the whole nation, and on no common occasion; it was intended for the present and future generation; it was to be read in this country and in foreign countries; and to be criticised not only by affectionate friends and impartial judges, but also by envious and malignant enemies. It was an address which, according as it should or should not correspond with his exalted character and fame, would either justify or impeach the prevailing opinion of his talents or wisdom. Who, therefore, can wonder that he should bestow more thought and time, and pains, on that address than a letter?

Although in the habit of depending ultimately on his own judgment, yet no man was more solicitous to obtain and collect light on every question and measure on which he had to decide. He knew that authors, like competitors, are not among the first to discover imperfections in their offering, and that imitation the example of those ancient and modern writers, (among whom were statesmen, generals, and even men of consular and royal dignity,) who submitted their compositions to the judgment of their friends before they put the last hand to them. These friends would make notes of whatever defects they observed in the draft, and of the correct points to amendments which they deemed proper. If they found that the arrangement would be improved, they would advise certain transpositions—if the connection between any of the relative parts was obscure, they would make it more apparent—if a conclusion had better be left to implication than expressed, they would strike it out, and so vice versa, if an additional remark or allusion would give force or light to a sentiment or proposition, they would propose it; where a sentence was too long they would divide it—they would correct redundancies, change words less apt for words more apt, &c. &c. &c. To correct a composition in this day, is to do a friendly office, but to prepare a new one, and offer it to the author as a substitute for his own, would deserve a different appellation.

Among those to whose judgment and candor, President Washington would commit such an interesting and delicate task, where is the man to be found, who would have the hardihood to say to him in substance, though in terms ever so nice and courtly—"Sir, I have examined and considered your draft of an address—it will not do—it is really good for nothing, but sir, I have taken the trouble to write a proper one for you, and I now make you a present of it. I advise you to adopt it, and to pass it on the world as your own, the cheat will never be discovered, for you may depend on my secrecy—Sir, I have inserted in it a paragraph that will give the public a good opinion of your modesty. I will read it to you, it is in these words:"

"In the discharge of this trust I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more, in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diligence of myself."

If it be possible to find a man among those whom he esteemed, capable of offering to him such a present, it is impossible to believe that President Washington was the man to whom such a present would have been acceptable. They who knew President Washington, and his various endowments, qualifications and virtues, know that (aggravatingly considered,) they formed a *total ensemble*, which has rarely been equalled, and perhaps never excelled.

Thus much for presumptive evidence. I will now turn your attention to some that is direct.

The history (if it may be so called) of the address is not unknown to me; but as I came to the knowledge of it under implied confidence, I doubted when I first received your letter, whether I ought to disclose it. On more mature reflection I became convinced that if President Washington were now alive, and informed of the facts in question, he would not only authorize, but also desire me to reduce it to writing; that when necessary it might be used to invalidate the imputations to which those facts give color.

This consideration terminated my doubts. I do not think that a disclosure is necessary at this moment, but I fear such a moment will arrive. Whether I shall then be alive, or in capacity to give testimony is so uncertain, that in order to avoid the risk of either, I shall now reduce it to writing, and commit it to your care and discretion, "De bene esse" as the lawyers say.

Some time before the address appeared, Colonel (afterwards General) Hamilton, informed me that he had received a letter from President Washington, and with it a draft of a Farewell Address, which the President had prepared, and on which he requested our opinion. He then proposed to fix on a day for an interview at my house on the subject. A day was accordingly appointed, and on that day Col. Hamilton attended. He observed to me in words to this effect, that after having read and examined the draft, it appeared to him to be susceptible of improvement. That he thought the easiest and best way was to leave the draft untouched, and in its fair state; and to write the whole over with such amendments, alterations and corrections, as he thought were advisable, and that he had done so; he then proposed to read it, and we proceeded deliberately to discuss and consider it, paragraph by paragraph, until the whole met with our mutual approbation. No amendments were made during the interview, but none of much importance.

Although this business had not been hastily despatched, yet aware of the consequence of such a paper, I suggested the giving it a further critical examination; but he declined it, saying he was pressed for time, and was anxious to return the draft to the President without delay.

It afterwards occurred to me that a certain proposition was expressed in terms too general and unqualified; and I hinted it in a letter to the President. As the business took the course above mentioned, a recurrence to the draft was unnecessary, and it was not read. There was this advantage in the course pursued; the President's draft remained, (as delicacy required,) fair and not obscured by interlineations, &c. By comparing it with the paper sent with it, he would immediately observe the particular emendations and corrections, that were proposed, and would find them standing in their intended places. Hence he was enabled to review, and to decide on the whole matter, with much greater clearness and facility, than if he had received them in separate and detached notes, and with detailed references to the pages and lines where they were advised to be introduced.

With great esteem and regard, I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN JAY.

The Hon. Richard Peters, Esq.

FOREIGN.

Paris papers to the 8th September, have been received at Boston. They contain but few articles of interest. A few translations follow:

Greece. The news of the Greeks is rather favorable than otherwise. It is said that the Turkish fleet have attacked the Isle of Samos three times and have been repulsed with the loss of two frigates and two brigs. The confidence of the Philhellenists throughout Europe is apparently increasing.

A letter from Syria, dated Aug. 1st, says, "The naval campaign has opened. The Turkish fleet having taken troops on board at Scio and Mytilene, appeared before Samos on the 27th July. The gallant Sacklounis, with from 31 to 40 sail, immediately attacked the Turks, and burnt a ship of the line, with very little loss. The Turks fled to avoid the fire ships, but returned on the 29th, when a terrible battle took place, which continued on the 30th, and although the result is not known, every one presages a glorious Greek victory."

Ibrahim, after being twice defeated by the Mainotes, is said to have retreated on Calamata. His whole force consists of about 7,000 men; the Greek force consists of about 4,000, and they have resolved to act on the defensive only. Athens holds bravely out. It is understood to be well garrisoned and provisioned.

Letters from St. Milo, of the 10th July, state that Napoli di Romania was crowded with upwards of 30,000 people, chiefly refugees, and that the typhus fever had broken out amongst them.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that in an action between the Greek and Turkish fleets off Samos, the *Erulotier* of Canaris was sunk and that gallant Ipsariot seriously wounded. He was carried to Naxos, whither the French Rear Admiral de Rigny sent a schooner with a surgeon to attend him.

It is repeated that Lord Cochrane arrived at Napoli the 26th July, and that his vessels were speedily expected.

An English vessel, after discharging a cargo of guns and ammunition at Napoli, was plundered on her way to Smyrna, and the crew remained two days without provisions, and then accidentally fell in with an American Corvette. This, the above writer says, is a sample of the gratitude of the Greeks.

Mr. S. Canina, the British Minister at Constantinople, is said to have addressed a note to the Divan, declaring Lord Cochrane to be an adventurer; that his conduct was disavowed by England; and that should he fall into the hands of the Turks, she would not claim him, as she did not consider him as one of her subjects.

A Smyrna article, dated July 25th, says, the British Ambassador has procured from the Divan an order to Kiutaby Pasha to respect and preserve the antiquities of Athens, and that Com. Hamilton has carried the order to Athens.

A Greek paper announces the death of Germanos, Archbishop of Patras, and President of the Executive Government of Greece.

Tenker. From an article in the *Pilot*, it would appear that things are far from being settled at Constantinople. According to this account, on the 4th ult. the Sultan was attacked, on his way to prayers, by the populace, who in the first instance, gained some advantage over the soldiery. A scene of bloody retaliation followed, and some hundreds perished on the occasion. The slaughter of every one who "appeared to be suspicious" continued through the succeeding day.

Madrid advices of the 23rd Aug. assert, that Mr. Lamb, the British Minister, was incessant in his demands of categorical answers to his notes on the subject of the evacuation of Spain by the French troops; on the recognition of the independence of the South American States; and on the payment of the loans made by the Cortes.

Six new Constitutional papers have been established at Lisbon.

The London papers announce, that the British Parliament would assemble on the 14th November; and that Lord Gifford, Master of the Rolls, had died in London, aged 50.

The Pope has reduced his army establishment one half.

DOMESTIC.

GREAT NATIONAL ROAD. Major Long, of the Topographical Engineers, has returned to this city, from the examination of the route for a national road from Washington to Buffalo. We have already noticed his views of the route by which he passed from Washington to Buffalo. The Western route, examined by him on his return, is contemplated to pass through Rockyville, Fredericktown, and Hagerstown, Md. Greenacastle, London, Burnt Cabins, Shirleyburg, Huntington, Phillipsburg, Lancaster, and Smithport, Pa.; Olean, Ellipticville, &c. to Buffalo, N. Y. The whole distance on this route is about the same as that on the route through Emmitsburg, Carlisle, &c. viz. 365 miles. The mountain section, which occupies the space between London and Phillipsburg, presents but two ridges in any degree formidable to the construction of a road, viz. the Tuscarora mountain, which can be passed at an elevation of about 350 feet above the neighboring valley country, and the Alleghany mountain, near Phillipsburg, at an elevation of about 600 feet. Northward of Phillipsburg, the country is hilly, and in places, broken by the valleys of the water courses, which usually are sunk very deep below the common level of the country, but the impediments to the passage of a road are of a character to be overcome without much difficulty.

The route that next presents itself for examination, leads directly North from this city, passing through Westminster, the Valley of the Susquehanna, Williamsport, Painted Post, &c. Major Long, assisted by Lieut. Triebel, will immediately engage in the examination of this route. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

LEXINGTON, (Kan.) Sept. 25. Five white men of this State, named Howard, Stone, Gray, Cobb, and Davis, were a few days since murdered by a gang of slaves, on board a flat in the river. The slaves were 75 in number, and the whites were conveying them to the Mississippi country for sale.—56 of them have been retaken in Indiana, and imprisoned for trial. Some of them were lately purchased in Maryland.

THE QUAPAW INDIANS. This tribe of Indians, (whose removal from Arkansas to Red River, took place last spring, pursuant to the treaty concluded with them in November, 1821,) we are sorry to learn, have recently been reduced almost to the last extremity of wretchedness and want, bordering on a state of actual starvation, in consequence of the inundation and total destruction of their crops of corn, occasioned by the overflowing of the Red River during the latter part of last spring and the early part of the summer. A deputation from the tribe was a short time since despatched to this place, for the purpose of laying their distressed situation before the Governor, and soliciting him to afford them some relief. This relief, we feel much satisfaction in stating, was promptly afforded. The Governor immediately gave an order for the purchase and delivery to them, of 500 bushels of corn; and to prevent the impositions which are too often practised on these untutored sons of the forest, he very prudently took the precaution, to direct that the corn should be delivered to the chiefs, at the residence of the tribe, in the presence of two magistrates, who are to certify the fact of its delivery. This timely relief has, no doubt, saved many of that unfortunate tribe from the horrors of actual starvation. *Arkansas Gaz. Sept. 25.*

BLACKSTONE CANAL. We learn from an authentic source, that notwithstanding the delays which have arisen in consequence of the frequent and heavy rains the present season, the contractors upon the Canal between Blackstone and this place, are progressing with their work with laudable activity. It is expected that seventeen locks between that village and this place will be completed the present season, having but three in that distance unfinished. The locks are all constructed of stone, and are built in a faithful manner, calculated to last for ages. The average cost of each is estimated at about \$4000. The workmen are now proceeding through the village of Woonsocket, where one lock is completed, and two others are in progress. The excavations at this place are very expensive, the soil being encumbered with heavy rocks, which can only be removed by blasting. A young man named Simon Howard, aged about 22 years, was killed there on the 12th ult. by a piece of rock weighing 31 lbs. which in its fall struck him on the head. It is computed there are now between 5 and 600 men at work on the Canal. A small portion of it has been completed at Worcester, and they are making preparations there to proceed vigorously in the spring. *R. I. American.*

The institutions and principles of Mr. Owen of New Harmony, are vigorously attacked in the Illinois (Shawnee Town) Gazette. The critic says:—

In the ridiculous attempt to introduce perfect equality at New Harmony, its whole system is disorderly and inefficient. Its arrangements, which were to put the old world to the blush, are themselves fit subjects for the keenest ridicule. To show the physical strength of the female to be equal with the male, is a great point with these modern philosophers—Field work is endeavored to be introduced, but meets with proper and suitable resistance by the more virtuous and industrious of the fair sex, while the house holders submit to their task in the field. Hence the necessary and usual employments, contributing so much to the comfort and convenience of man, become much in disuse, and a clean sheet has been a scarce article in New Harmony.

A lady reported to have worked at the brick ground, when a strong lad, used to the business, might have done as much in a day as the lady brick-maker would in a week. Other lady or ladies ordered to milk cows, who were such novices in the business that they might almost as well squeeze the tail as the teat, and the latter becomes nearly as dry as the former under such management.

Farmers were also placed at the loom, and store-keepers in the fields, both equally ignorant of their employment. If any person had attempted to introduce into a new formed association, disorder, confusion, and absurdity, they could not have effected it with more complete success than the founder and manager of New Harmony.

The Society, which was itself to establish such superior arrangements as to ruin all individual exertion, is itself in danger of failing; and the new system, which was to give it such firm support, and to render life easy, happy, and comfortable, appears itself in danger of vanishing, and like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave but a wreck behind.

Vice-President. A public dinner and ball were given by the citizens of Pendleton, on the 7th ult. to the Vice-President of the United States and his lady. Warm weather for a ball in South Carolina on the 7th ult.; but the campaign is warm, and every thing must assimilate to it. *Noah's Enquirer.*

MARYLAND. The Aurora says that eleven members of the Maryland Senate out of fifteen are friendly to Gen. Jackson. He will have that State. *H.*

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS...THURSDAY...OCT. 26...1826.

AGRICULTURAL FESTIVALS. The papers we receive from the "Bay State" and some others, are filled with accounts of Cattle and other Shows. Huge overgrown and overfed cattle are cooped up in pens for exhibition, mammoth productions of nature, and feats of human industry and skill court the eye and solicit the attention on every side. Nor are there wanting on these occasions great men to gaze at, admire and praise the labors and ingenuity of the husbandmen—the lords of the soil—the nobility of nature, as on these occasions they are pleased in the condescension of their courtesy to call them. Their wives and daughters also, claim and receive a share of attention and applause, for who can refuse praise or even flattery when they solicit it.

In casting about for a reason, why we behold or hear of nothing of this kind in our own State, we have at length found one, which we are the more inclined to think true, as it is commendable. It is not for the lack of materials, for experience and observation teach us the contrary. It is not sloth or the want of a generous ambition to excel in all that is praiseworthy, for we can hear ourselves as proudly, and press forward as boldly, as any others, when the occasion demands it. It is not timidity, for when we choose to exert ourselves, what competitor need we fear. It is not that our stock is degenerate, or our soil ungrateful; our stalls and granaries forbid this conclusion. It is—it must be, that modesty and republican simplicity, which will not permit us to proudly boast of, or ostentatiously exhibit, our improvements and advantages. It must be, that quiet contentedness, which rests satisfied with the possession and enjoyment of prosperity and plenty, without anxiously trumpeting it abroad; which conscious of its own blessings, covets not the happiness of others, and seeks not the rivalry of vain display. It must be a preference of domestic bliss to public applause—a retiring diffidence which courts not the public gaze—a joy of the heart which the admiration of others neither makes nor mingles with. If it be not this what is it?

Many we know, regard these exhibitions as of doubtful utility; as a place where the rich, by a lavish expenditure is enabled to outdo the practical farmer—where the premium is awarded, not to the best stock, but to some animal pampered by luxury, to an unnatural size. These erroneous opinions, for such in some measure we deem them, will best be corrected by observation and experience of the beneficial results, derived from well regulated and directed emulation.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND. Almost every arrival from the mother country, brings us more aggravated accounts of the distress of the lower classes of the community; distress, the more pitiable, as it results not from voluntary idleness or vice, but from the want of employment and scarcity of food. This calamity spreads among them like an infectious disease, and multiplies with an increasing fecundity. Funds raised for their relief, are exhausted; the poor-houses are filled to overflowing; the resources of the charitable are diminishing and almost dried up; the means of supporting a miserable existence, even under every privation, are rapidly failing, and thousands are dying of actual starvation. That same poverty which denies them food, prevents their removal to more genial regions, where subsistence and employment might be afforded. These miseries are not without their attendant crimes, and their influence is not unfelt by those in more affluent circumstances, for hunger is no great respecter of the rights of property. To add to their calamities, winter with all its accumulated horrors is approaching. Existence, even if it can be supported under such a pressure of want and famine, must be worse than death itself. Under these circumstances, government neglects and refuses to repeal laws, which raise the price, even of the necessities of life, to a height amounting almost to a prohibition. It is stated, that about fourteen hundred persons have applied for work, in consequence of the announcement that employment would be found for them on the public roads.

In the contemplation of scenes like these, we find new motives for contentment and gratitude in our own condition, where all who can and will labor, may live in the enjoyment of a competency, if not of affluence, and for those who cannot provision is made for a comfortable support. Here the diligent need not suffer or want. Of the necessities of life we have an abundance; of its comforts a rich supply, and of its luxuries there is no want. That poverty and wretchedness may not be found among us, we do not deny, but the instances are comparatively rare, and then, they are the result of any thing but the want of employment. Besides, here the anguish of poverty is not aggravated by the pomp and splendor of princely luxury, and the insolence of hereditary wealth. Here are no artificial barriers, nothing but natural in-

ability prevents each from placing himself on a level with the proud. Our laws distribute, and honest industry soon collects, the wealth which avarice has heaped together. When we compare our situation with that of the nations of Europe, we may truly say, that the "lines have fallen to us in pleasant places and we have a goodly heritage."

AMERICA AND ENGLAND. The Quebec Gazette intimates, that a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, has been rumored in political circles in England; and that the subjects in discussion between them are not likely to be satisfactorily and amicably adjusted. It mentions also, as prognostics of such rupture, the appointment in 1824, of Engineers to examine the state of the fortifications in the Colonies;—an appeal to the public on the value of the Colonies, inserted in the Quarterly Review, and attributed to one of the above engineers; and the mission of three engineers to superintend objects of defence, now going on with activity in Upper Canada and Bermuda. We know what degree of second-sight the above reporters and prognosticators possess; but it would require no great depth of prescience to foresee, that in case of serious rupture between the two powers, that within six months after, Upper Canada, at least, would become one of the United States.

Best. Cent.

[From the New-York Enquirer.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Sept. 1, 1826.

My last referred to the Order of Council, which, by this time, the politicians of your country must have read with attention and your merchants with great interest. From what has leaked out, the adoption of that order was "more in sorrow than in anger," and was the result of sheer necessity and a due regard for the interests of our trade and commerce. It has produced among the American Merchants on Change no ordinary sensations; they have long anticipated this step on the part of the British Cabinet, and it is to them, as well as to us, a matter of surprise that President Adams, who is certainly an able negotiator, and perfectly conversant with the subject, should not have countenanced the bill introduced by one of your Senators, which placed British tonnage on the most favorable footing. The United States assume at this day a very different rank and attitude to the one held in 1800. Much may now be conceded from liberality and justice which policy may have prohibited at that period. A young country, struggling to enforce and perpetuate certain fundamental principles of government, may be justified in punctilious adherence to such principles, but at this day you can well afford to adopt an enlarged policy, free from suspicion and distrust, and by forgetting that any rivalry exists between the two countries, seek only to promote the positive interests of each. Mr. Adams, however, may have imagined that the point could have been adjusted by negotiation, indeed we understand here that nothing but the illness of Mr. King prevented a very active discussion of the subject, and Mr. Gallatin, your new Minister, it is said, has full powers on the subject. Nothing, however, will be done by the British Cabinet until Congress shall have passed the bill originally reported. Mr. Canning is decidedly opposed to the taking of any definitive steps on the subject until the President's speech shall have been received and the subject reported upon by Congress.

The Greek government has at length discovered that patriotism may be a convenient cloak for fraud. Half the amount begged and borrowed for that brave people, has been squandered in the most prodigal and profligate manner. The steam vessels contracted for, to join the squadron of Lord Cochrane, are not sea worthy, and thus a barrier to the progress of that gallant officer, has been, as we conceive, designedly raised. Among the items published in our journals, is one of £150,000, transmitted to the United States, to build two frigates. I am happy that this sum has been rescued from the hands of speculators, and feel confident that your ingenious and skillful architects, will send two ships to Greece, calculated to do honor to the country in which they were built, and probably be of material aid in terminating the war.

Our government, I am sorry to say, has committed a little act in permitting our Ambassador at Constantinople to assure the Divan that Lord Cochrane was no longer a British subject. This may have been intended to quiet their apprehensions that he was secretly aided by the government, for it is an established principle with us that no British subject can ever throw off his allegiance to his country. In spite, however, of petty obstacles, the Greeks are doing well. They only want Union to ensure success, for they are materially aided by the wretched state of things in Constantinople—by the civil commotions in Turkey, and the jealousy and distrust of the Pacha of Egypt.

The Portuguese constitution is really a bitter pill for the Ultras; it has produced nothing but consternation and dismay in Madrid. The Spanish Cabinet

has been actively negotiating with the Cabinet of Versailles on the subject, and although Austria and Russia cannot be persuaded to interfere, there is, nevertheless, a determination to produce a revolution in Portugal by any means short of open war. A plot has already been discovered and put down, to change the order of things, and John Bull, who guarantees the integrity of the new Portuguese constitution will have more than ordinary trouble to keep things quiet.

Our home affairs look somewhat more cheerful; but there is still great poverty and suffering among the operatives—the recovery from a sudden and severe shock must, of course, be gradual.

I have been (occasional visits to town excepted) passing my summer leisure at the watering places. Unhappy Brighton! no longer the abode of hereditary royalty, but abandoned and turned over to the upstart royalty of wealth.—George the 4th, after half a century of patronage, has bid, forever, farewell, and his throne is supplied by Mr. Rothschild. Not that the Brightonians lose any thing by the exchange, for George the 4th is the poorest of kings, and Solomon the 2d is the richest of brokers. The tradesmen make fortunes by his custom. He and his suite swallowed seven barrels of beer in one day! His wines are in proportion. The wealth of the whole synagogue is at his heels, and report says, that he has bought the Pavilion for a summer house. Bath is a mere asylum for yellow-faced nabobs and dowager countesses. Cheltenham is thronged with youth, beauty, and some fashion.

The theatrical world is all confusion. Since your prosperous Manager has taken Drury Lane, our bankrupt managers are all going over to New-York and Boston, to set up shop; and the actors too!—why even "the walking gentlemen" talk loud about emigration. One of them the other day refused to play *Rosencrantz*, and threatened to go over to America, and make a fortune by his *Hamlet*. In truth, you have got all our great Koscii amongst you at present.—Of literature, there is nothing to say. The booksellers are breaking, printers starving, and authors, of course, will not write when their employers cannot pay. Nothing sells but newspapers. The want of news is supplied by an abundance of scandal, or melancholy anecdotes of starvation and distress. We are never more delighted than when hearing of our neighbors' faults, or when weeping over our own ruin. And therefore it is, that newspapers are eagerly read.

AID OF THE GREEKS. It is known, that loans to the amount of more than Twelve Millions of dollars have been made in England, in aid of the cause of the Greeks, and that the larger part of a million of this money was transmitted to the United States, to build two frigates to be added to the Greek navy; and that loud complaints have been made of the gross misapplication of these funds by the Agents who have had the management of the concern; and of the delay of the succors. The subject, it appears, has recently arrested serious attention on both sides of the Atlantic. A meeting of the holders of the Greek Stock was held in London, on the 5th September, and many scenes of iniquity exposed. A sketch of the proceedings of this meeting is given in the Boston Centinel of the 18th inst., which affords much interesting information. A very able exposition of the American branch of this business has also been made in a pamphlet, just published, by Henry D. Sedgwick, Esq. of New-York, one of the counsel of the Greek Deputies, appointed to investigate it. It will be read with deep interest on many accounts, and cannot fail to excite attention and indignation, at the exposed misconduct of Men.

"Who sigh and groan,
"For Public Good, but serve their own."
[Best. Centinel.]

Gen. LALLEMAND has contradicted the statement made in a New-York paper, that he had been allowed 12,000*l.* for superintending the building of the Greek frigates. The account was copied from a statement published in London, and declared to be authentic, as rendered. It may have been a misprint. His pay from the Greek fund is said to be 120*l.* (over \$500) per month.

PATRIOTISM. One of the charges made in New-York on account of the frigates lately built there for the Greeks, was \$50,000 for the use and superintendence of the two yards in which they were built. Well may the Greeks denounce certain persons their "dear friends."

The frigate *Hope*, built at New-York for the Greeks, sailed on Tuesday last under the command of Lt. Gregory.

PROVIDENCE INDUSTRY. In the neighborhood of Providence there are about one hundred and fifty manufactories, which consume 30,000 bales of cotton a year. These establishments give employment to 25 or 30 thousand people. From the simple statement of these facts, we can easily conceive the trade and industry which they must bring to Providence.

A person who was present at a dinner at Mexico on St. Patrick's day, speaks of our minister, Mr. Poinsett, as an "intriguing Foreign Envoy," because at the dinner he expressed a wish for the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland; at which, Mr. Ward, the British minister, took umbrage.

The U. S. sloop of war *Lexington*, Captain SHUMATEK, sailed from New-York on Friday for the Island of Trinidad, to bring home the remains of the late Com. PERRY. Capt. D. Turner is passenger in the *L.* *Best. Statesman.*

John F. A. Sanford, Esq. is appointed Indian Agent, in the place of Peter Wilson, deceased. Mr. S. is to reside at the Mandan villages, on the Upper Missouri, a distance of 1700 miles from St. Louis, 1050 miles from the Council Bluffs, and upwards of two thousand five hundred miles from Washington City, in the very heart of the wilderness.—*lb.*

Gen. Ashley and his party have been heard from and are shortly expected at St. Louis, Missouri. The party left St. Louis on the 8th March, and crossed the Rocky Mountains. They have met with good success and bring home 123 packs of Beaver.

We learn by the Quebec papers, that some chests of treasure, which were lost in a French frigate, sixty-seven years ago, in the river St. Lawrence, about nine miles above Quebec, have been found. It is rumored that the value of this property is estimated at one million of dollars.

MISSISSIPPI. Mr. Haile has been elected in Mississippi to represent that State in the 20th Congress. He was opposed by four candidates, and received about 1000 more votes than either of them. He is friendly to Gen. Jackson. *Noah's Enquirer.*

Brunswick, Oct. 10.

MEETING OF OLD SOLDIERS. At a meeting of a number of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army held in this town on the 5th inst. PHILIP OWEN, Esq. being chosen Chairman, and Mr. JOHN GIVEN, Secretary, it was

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of this body be presented by the Chairman to the Hon. PEELE SPRAGUE of Hallowell, the Hon. JOHN ANDERSON of Portland, and the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT of Massachusetts, for their generous and able pleas before the Congress of the United States in behalf of ourselves and companions in the perilous services of the revolution,—not forgetting in our gratitude all others, who in any measure interested themselves in our favor; praying that, (though we may be doomed to go down quickly to the grave unrewarded, destitute, and forsaken,) God would kindly prosper them in their life, make their last end peace, and finally receive them to immortal blessedness.

PHILIP OWEN, Chairman.
JOHN GIVEN, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—There were picked from off the farm of Dea. Burr, about the first of this month, ripe and full grown Strawberries of the second growth! Likewise, on the farm of Mr. Glover.

Hebron, Oct. 14, 1826.

Died.

In Vassalborough, Mrs. Sally Horn, daughter of Mr. James Horn, aged 18.—Mr. Ansel Hawes, son of Deacon Prince Hawes, aged 21.

In Shrewsbury, 8th inst. Mr. George Slocomb, aged 74.—An Inn-keeper about 40 years, a Farmer and a firm Republican—and died in the full belief of the restoration of all things.

In Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. John Marshall, aged 77. He was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America, in 1788. He cast the first cannon made in the United States, during the Revolutionary War, at Capt. Charles Ridgely's Works, Maryland. He also gave the first draft of a boring mill for boring cannon.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, the tenth day of November next, at ten of the clock A. M. at the house of WILLIAM B. BRAY, in Turner, by virtue of a license from the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, the following parcels of Land, situate in said Turner, late the property of JAMES WARREN, Esq. late of Plymouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be exposed to sale, viz.:

One undivided half part of lots Nos. 91. 92. 111. 114. 153. 160. 207. 209. 273. 235. 180. 228. 269. 278. and 18. according to the Proprietors' plan of said town.

C. H. WARREN, Adm'r,
with the Will annexed, on the estate of JAMES WARREN.
Oct. 19, 1826.

ASA BARTON,

AGENT FOR THE
New-England Insurance Company,
Capital 200,000 Dollars,
continues to issue Policies at fair rates of Premiums, on application to him at the
OXFORD BOOKSTORE.
Paris, Oct. 19.

Almanacks for 1827.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the hundred, dozen, or single, the
Maine Farmers' Almanack for 1827.
Paris, Oct. 12.

OXFORD LODGE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Oxford Lodge will be held at Masons' Hall in Paris, on Wednesday the 8th Nov. next, at one o'clock P. M. precisely. The members are requested to give their punctual attendance.
By order of the Rt. Worshipful Master.
THOMAS CLARK, Secy.
Paris, Oct. 25, 1826.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore—The Masonic Monitor; Beauties of Masonry; Masonic Constitutions; Masonic Melodies, &c. *To be sold Cheap.*—Also—Waverly; Red Gauntlet; The Abbott; Antiquary; Absentee; Scottish Chiefs; Rob Roy; No Fiction; Hero of No Fiction; Tales of the Manor; Vicar of Wakefield; World without Souls, &c. *Very Low.*
Oct. 26.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to MORSE & HALL, by Note or Account, of more than Eight Months standing, are requested to make payment to them previous to the first of November next, or they will be left with an Attorney for collection.
Paris, Aug. 11, 1826. 11w 111

JOSEPH G. COLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HAS taken the Office recently occupied by the Hon. Enoch LINCOLN, where he will attend to such business as may be intrusted to his care.
Paris, Sept. 29, 1826. 118

PROTECTION

Insurance Company.
THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut in the year 1825, and its office is located at Hartford in that State. Its Capital is One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, with liberty to increase it to Half a Million, whenever the business of the Institution may render it expedient. The whole of the first named sum, (\$150,000.) is vested in Bank funds, mortgages, and indorsed notes, and on the shortest notice can be cashed and applied to the payment of losses. The Company, expect to derive the confidence of the public, by doing business on as favorable terms as any other similar institution, and by the utmost fairness and liberality in all their dealings. The subscriber, having been appointed agent for this Company, will insure against losses by fire, the property of those who may make application to him, at his office, where the terms will be made known.
JOSEPH G. COLE.
Paris, Oct. 6, 1826. 119

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave this place about the first of November next, for the Southern and Western States, and will pass through the most of them. He has made such arrangements in his contemplated journey as will enable him to transact any business that may be intrusted to his care, with the strictest fidelity; such as paying taxes on non-resident lands, redeeming such as have been sold for taxes, ascertaining the location and value of land, validity of titles, &c.—Likewise, any other business that he may be intrusted with.
For responsibility he refers to Hon. Enoch Lincoln and Hon. Benjamin Chandler.
JONATHAN BEMIS, Jr.
Paris, Sept. 25, 1826. 6w 117

NEW FALL GOODS.

G. C. LYFORD
(At No. 6, Boyd's Buildings, Middle-street.)
HAS JUST RECEIVED

30 PACKAGES

British, French,
American and India
GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
1400 yards Scotch & Tartan PLAIDS.
1300 " Black, Color'd, & Figur'd BOMBASTETS.
3000 " CALICOES, elegant Patterns.
2500 " BROWN SHEETINGS, at 12 1-2 cts. per yard.
1300 " Do. Do. at 15 cts.
600 " Do. Do. at 1s.
1000 " BLEACHED SHEETINGS, from 1s. to 22 cts.
1500 " BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, from 12 1-2 to 20 cts.
750 " FACTORY GINGHAMS.
450 " BEDTICKINGS.
50 BLACK LACE VELS.
Blue, Black, Olive, Claret, Brown & Mixed BROADCLOTHS; CASSIMERES; Ladies' Habit Cloths; Sattinets; Flannels; Cambrics; Muslins; Linens; Ribbons; Nankin and Canton Crapes; Black Twilled Silks; Italian Silks; Black Figured Silks; Worsted Hosiery; Fine assortment Gloves; Dimities; Norwich Crapes; Elegant London Bombazines, &c. &c. &c.
All of which are selling Rapidly
AT UNUSUAL LOW PRICES.—
Portland, Sept. 1826. 6w 116

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Dwelling-house of the late Mr. STEPHEN ROBINSON, in Paris, on Monday the thirtieth day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—
7 Cows—1 yoke of five-year old Oxen—1 yoke of three-year old Steers—1 two-year old Heifer—4 two-year old Steers—6 Yearlings—1 yearling Colt—4 Calves—200 bushels of good Rye of last year's crop—15 tons of Hay.
LEVI WHITMAN, Adm'r.
Oct. 2, 1826. 118

THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the Death of a Young Lady.

I beheld her in all the power
Of youthful beauty move,
Fresher than the loveliest flower,
That smiles in field or grove—
Health, like a rose, sat on her cheek,
So pure, so full of joy,
I dreamed not, the charm would break,
Or death so soon destroy.
But disease, like a canker, stole
Into each vital vein,
Whose course, could life nor love control,
Or skill or care restrain.
I watch'd how slow th' infection spread
Its pale hue day by day,
Till ev'ry tint in death was clad,
Where th' rose late bloom'd so gay.—
—We lov'd—one short but perfect hour,
Were b'—Ah! cruel fate!
Why didst thou not withhold thy power,
Or other victim wait?
Must I no more behold that face?
Do I thus weep to see
The last fond hope to cheer me cease?
O merciless decree!
But thou, O God, whose righteous sway
Rolls unmoled on,
Teach me, though hard, henceforth to say,
"Thy Heavenly will be done."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On seeing the Scholars of — Academy collect upon the Stage.

I look'd with mix'd sensations on the group
Of youthful forms, collected to receive
A brother scholar's eloquent adieu.
There was the pride of many a father's heart,
There the young hope of his declining years,
Upon that humble platform, rear'd to show
To idle gazers and to anxious friends
The progress active diligence had made.
From almost every eye the sparkling glance
Of emulation shot a lustre forth,
And the light footsteps told that rising hope
Held firm dominion over every heart.
Perchance within those youthful bosoms
glow'd
A love for science that increasing years
Can never quench, but which as time rolls on
Will settle deeper in the ardent soul,
And trace the pathway of the future life.
There may be genius planted in those minds,
Genius, which in some coming year may
burst
With self-collected splendor on the view.
The lofty courage of the hero's heart,
The penetration of the statesman's eye,
The poet's rich imaginings of soul,
All, all perhaps reside within those forms,
To be exhibited in future days.
There too the unearthly feelings of the saint,
The piety inwoven with the mind,
Perhaps may dwell; to be exerted when
Fair science has bestow'd a softening garb,
And rendered genius fitter for the world.
Some too are doubtless doom'd to pass away
And sink in cold oblivion, heeded not
Save by kind friendship's interested eye.—
But then all seem'd on an equality,
And look'd like brethren training for the
care
And various vicissitudes of life.
Days, weeks and months together they have
pass'd,
And daily view, and constant intercourse
Perhaps have blended many hearts in one.
Before one century has pass'd away
Those animated bosoms will have gain'd
Man's last retreat from sorrow and despair;
But what the events which destiny hath
plann'd
Are not to mortals known.

OITHONA.

MISCELLANY.

The Hon. WILLIAM PLUMMER, formerly Governor of New-Hampshire, has been engaged several years in writing essays on our civil and political institutions, and subjects pertaining to the government and prosperity of our country. These essays are now published in the Portsmouth Journal. The following is the last of the series which has appeared, and is numbered 133. Its subject is the proverbial

"INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICANS."

I now proceed to consider the charge, that has been often made against the people and government of this country, for being ungrateful to their benefactors and public officers. Every man well acquainted with the history of our country, and the biography of its distinguished characters, know the accusation is unjust. Numerous instances of signal acts of gratitude might be cited to disprove the charge, from the earliest settlement of the country to the present time; but that would require a volume. I will select only a few prominent cases since the revolution.

There is no man to whom the nation owed more gratitude than to Washington, and there is no man to whom the people and government of any country were ever more grateful. It is true the government did not grant him a pecuniary reward, for his distinguished services as commander of our armies for eight years in the revolutionary war, not because they were unwilling, but because he nobly refused to accept it. But the people after that twice unanimously elected him to the highest office in their gift, that of President of the United States, and would, no doubt, had he not voluntarily declined, again have re-elected him. As soon as his death was known the people spontaneously expressed their gratitude for his services by mourning for his loss. Eulogies, funeral discourses, and badges of mourning appeared in every part of our country. His name, his services, and character are, and long will continue to be incorporated with our history.

The services which the Marquis Lafayette rendered us was great, but the gratitude of the people and government were greater. In his recent visit to this country he was received in every

State in the Union as the nation's guest. Each State and every great city and town, vied with the other, who should show him most respect. Much time and attention, and liberal donations of money and land were given to this foreigner, who was not wealthy, and has not the means to return the favor. Under these circumstances, statesmen and those deeply versed in constitutional principles may doubt the right of Congress to make such gratuities, yet, all must acknowledge they are conclusive evidence of the gratitude of the government and people.

It will be difficult to name an officer of the revolutionary army, who was distinguished for his bravery and services to the country, who was not afterwards raised to office, place, and emolument. Whoever will take the trouble of examining the list of public officers in the United States, and the several States, for twenty or thirty years succeeding the termination of that war, will be surprised to find in that list so many of the officers of that army. It ought not, perhaps, to be omitted, that one gentleman's serving for a short period as a lieutenant in that war, though not the principal cause, yet it contributed to his election to the Presidency. And even the common soldiers as well as the officers who served in that war who became poor, have all been pensioned for life, and millions of dollars have been paid, and are paying, to alleviate the burthens that poverty and age imposed upon them. Though the policy and propriety of this last measure are doubtful, yet it proves the fact, that the government has been grateful to those who served their country.

Nor have the people omitted their gratitude to those who in civil life supported that revolution. A host of this class of men, were it necessary, might be named, to whom the people and government have been grateful for these services. Their names will occur to every man who is acquainted with the history of our own times. Of this class were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, each of whom have been presidents of the nation, and enjoyed the esteem and gratitude of their country.

In New-Hampshire those who were distinguished for their civil or military services in that revolution, continued, as long as they lived, to receive grateful returns from the people. Of numbers whom I well knew, I will mention only Meshach Weare, John Langdon, and John Sullivan. The two first were respectively elected Chief Executive Magistrates of the State as long as either of them would consent to hold those offices; and the last held the same office till he preferred that of District Judge, in which he continued till he died.

Men may perform meritorious services for the public of such a nature, that the great mass of the people are not duly sensible of, nor appreciate them according to their real value. Such was that of the late Robert Morris, who by his wealth, integrity and talents as a financier, in one of the most gloomy periods of our revolution, did more than any other man to support the declining credit of the nation. His able, effective, and useful services were not known to the people, and even now are less known and esteemed than what they merited. He has, indeed, as one to whom the people and government has been ungrateful, and that after the war they suffered him to be arrested and imprisoned by his creditors, and to die poor and neglected. But what are the facts—did Gen. Washington, who knew and justly appreciated his great services, neglect him? No: He not only offered to place him at the head of the treasury department, but importuned him to accept that office, but Mr. Morris declined it. Though in the office of financier he did not increase his property, he did not by that office lose it. He lost his great wealth, not by the public, but by the purchase of vast tracts of wild, uncultivated lands, which he was unable to hold until they became saleable.

The war of 1812, furnishes many instances of the public gratitude, to such officers of the army as were distinguished for their services to the country. The people as well as the government, have not only been liberal, but in some instances partial in conferring office and emolument upon them, in preference to other men who in every point of view were better qualified.

But it is a truth which ought never to be forgotten, that in a republican government, offices are not created for the benefit of the officer, or as a reward for past services, but to secure and promote the prosperity and well being of the nation. In selecting men for office those who are best qualified should be appointed; and the officer should consider the appointment, not as a reward for what he has done, but as a claim which the public have for his services, which he is bound to perform. As no man can have a just claim to office, neither the people or government when they withhold their suffrages, are guilty of ingratitude. A man would not be ungrateful to a farmer who had served him well as such, for not employing him as his lawyer, physician, divine, or mechanic. And I know no reason why a nation should be reproached with in-

gratitude to a good military officer, because they do not make him president, governor, or judge, for neither of which he is qualified. But if two candidates are equally well fitted for office, and one of them has served the public well in other offices, and the other has lived in private life, sound policy would prefer the former to the latter.

But to prefer men to office who are not qualified, from the mere principle of gratitude for services in a different office, exhibits more goodness of heart than soundness of mind. It is an error that may endanger the security and prosperity of the people. A man may be well qualified for one office, who is utterly incapable of performing the duties of another. He may possess in an eminent degree all the qualifications for the command of an army, and yet be destitute of every qualification for president, governor, judge or legislator. Gratitude for former services should never induce us, to raise men to office in which they can neither serve the public, or advance their own reputation.

Many instances of the misapplication of gratitude might be cited in our own times. What but this, gave Andrew Jackson at the late presidential election, so many votes for that high office? For his bravery and success in the battle of New-Orleans in the late war, he richly merited, and actually received, the thanks of the nation. If he had not there acquired the dazzling fame of a warrior, it is not probable he would have ever been named as a candidate for the presidency, when hundreds of our citizens possess superior qualifications for that important trust. A republic can seldom be justified in placing a military chieftain at the head of its government. Gen. Washington was an exception, but does not disprove the principle—he was a rare and extraordinary man—and we have little reason to expect his like again. But Jackson's principles and disposition, his talents and information, are entirely different from those of Washington. Gen. Jackson in a letter to President Monroe, of Jan. 6th, 1817, deliberately says, "I am free to acknowledge, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention sat, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court martial would have condemned them under the second section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the U. States. These kind of men, although called federalists, are really monarchists and traitors to the constituted government." Though I did then altogether disapprove of the Hartford Convention, and still believe their prime object was to aid our public enemy and embarrass the government of our country; yet the laws gave no military officer any right or authority to punish its members. The General unfortunately refers to the second section of a particular law of Congress for his authority. That section is in the following words:—"That in time of war, all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to, the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court martial." This law is explicitly confined to foreigners and those who do not owe allegiance to the U. States, who might be found as spies in or near the fortifications or encampments of our armies; but the members of that Convention were not persons of that description, they were not spies—they were citizens of this country, owed allegiance to its government, and did not meet in or near the fortifications or encampments of our armies. The General, therefore, misunderstood the import of that law as well as the principles of our government, and his hasty arbitrary disposition shows the great impropriety of considering gratitude for past services as the rule for selecting candidates for high office. For his military talents and his important military services, no man is more disposed to pay him homage than I am, but I cannot aid in his elevation to the presidency.

YANKEE VALOR. At the battle of Elaw, after the British line had been broken, and the Old Buffs, a regiment that had boasted of the extraordinary feats they were to perform, were running from the field, Lieut. Manning sprang forward in pursuit, directing the platoon which he commanded to follow him. He did not cast an eye behind him until he found the British men on all sides of him, and not an American nearer than one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards. He did not hesitate a moment, but springing at an officer who was near him, seized him by the collar and exclaiming in a harsh tone, "D—d you, Sir, you are my prisoner," wrested his sword from his grasp, dragged him from the house into which Cruger and his York volunteers had thrown themselves, and keeping his body as a shield of defence from the heavy fire from the windows, carried him off without sustaining any injury. Manning has often related, that at the moment when he suspected his prisoner would make an effort for liberty, he with great so-

lemnity commenced an enumeration of his titles—"I am, Sir, Henry Barry, Deputy-Adjutant General of the British Army, Captain in the 32d Regiment, Secretary to the Commandant at Charleston." "Enough, enough, Sir, you was just the man I was looking for; fear nothing for your life; you shall screen me from danger, and I will take special care of you." Manning was of inferior size, but strong and remarkably well formed. This probably led Barry, who could not wish his capture to be commented on, to reply, when asked by his brother officers how he came to be taken, "I was overpowered by a huge Virginian."

NOTICE.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE for locating Roads in the County of Oxford, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will meet at the house of EBENEZER WESTERN, in Andover, in said County, on Thursday the ninth day of November next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating a Road from where the southerly line of Township numbered Four in the First range, intersects Matallak's Brook, so called, thence through a part of Township lettered C, to the line of Andover North Surplus, thence through said Surplus along Black Brook, thence through a part of Township numbered Eight, thence to the North line of Andover, thence through a part of said Andover, along Black Brook, to where it intersects the Coos Road, so called.

By order of said Committee.
EZRA SMITH, Chairman.
Paris, Oct. 14, 1826. *120

NOTICE.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE for locating Roads in the County of Oxford, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will meet at the late house of JON SHAW, in Hartford, in said County, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating a Road from said Job Shaw's to the east line of Hartford, through Chandler's Gore, near the dwelling-house of Tristram C. Norton and Chipman Hopkins, to the County Road which goes from Canton to Britton's Mills, in Livermore, in said County.

By order of said Committee.
EZRA SMITH, Chairman.
Paris, Oct. 14, 1826. *120

LAW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, The MAINE CIVIL OFFICER, or the Powers and Duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and Collectors of Taxes; with all the necessary forms for business in either of the above named offices. Also—GLAZIER & Co's Edition of the LAWS OF MAINE. This edition is much better than the one published by the State, and as the Proprietors are about to raise the price, (as the edition is almost sold,) persons who wish for a correct Copy of the Laws of our State, at a low price, will do well to make immediate application.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.—October 9, 1826.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on TUESDAY the fourteenth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, in Bethel, in said County—all the Right in Equity of Redemption which JOHN BEAN and NATHAN BEAN, of said Bethel, has in and to the Real Estate which they now occupy and on a part of which they now live, and being all the real estate they have deeded to EDWARD BEAN, of said Bethel, by their Mortgage Deed dated July fifth, 1826, to secure the payment of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, payable in one year with interest, and recorded on the Book of Records for said County, book 26, page 428.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr.
Dep. Sheriff.

Collector's Notice—Newry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors and Owners of the following Lots of Land in the town of Newry, County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town of Newry for the year 1825, in the respective sums following, viz:

Owner's Name	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, Town, and County Tax.	Defect of Highway Tax for 1825.
Simon Bailly,	3	4	200	100	1 70	
Moody,	2	5	100	50	68	1 50
Steph. Randall,	1	4	100	50	68	1 50

Unless said Taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before TUESDAY the sixth day of February next, so much of said land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Vendue at the School-house in the South District, in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

ANDREW N. STOW.
Collector for 1825.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Witchcraft, or the Art of Fortune-Telling unveiled, from the low ambition of the celebrated Mary Pritchard to the more elevated but equally vague pretensions of the injudicious astrologer—
The Jockey Club, or a Sketch of the Manners of the Age—
The Flowers of Wit—Wonders of the World—Select Poems, &c.
Oct. 19.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Guardianship has been granted to Moses F. KIMBALL, ALVAN BOLSTER, and CURTIS P. HOWE, Selectmen of the town of Rumford, of DANIEL CARR, of said town, a person who is a Spendthrift;—this is therefore to forbid all persons trusting him without our consent, as they will be dealt with according to law.

Signed per order,
CURTIS P. HOWE.
Rumford, Oct. 16, 1826. *120

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.
FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore Scott's Family Bible, Stereotype edition, six volumes, handsomely bound—Cheap.

PROPOSALS.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A Fair and Candid Discussion, or Examination, of the much Controversiated Doctrines of Partiality, AND OF Universal Salvation.

In order more clearly to illustrate and prove the Truth of the latter, in a way that has not been done before, and to show how far it is from being a New Doctrine, not having been believed and preached till of late, as most people imagine, A HISTORY (so far as is necessary for those purposes) will be given of the doctrine of UNIVERSAL SALVATION, from the time it was first preached, to the present day; together with an account of all the principal or most eminent Preachers and Writers, who have advocated the same. It will also be clearly stated from whence the belief of never-ending misery originated; when and how it became introduced into the Christian Church, &c. &c.

In the latter part of the Work will be inserted several curious Dialogues, and a number of instructive Anecdotes, illustrative of the previous subjects. And as the writer expects, soon to close all books forever, he will conclude with a Serious Address to his brethren, to all believers in God's universal, unlimited goodness and mercy.

By THOMAS BROWN, of ALBANY, (N. Y.) Author of the 'History of Shakers,' 'Ethereal Physician,' and 'History of the Jews.'

The several Works which the author has published, having given general satisfaction, and having been respectfully noticed by several reviewers, and other critical writers, he is the more encouraged to offer this, for public patronage.

CONDITIONS.

The Work will be printed on good paper, and with fair type, and contain about 400 pages duodecimo, well bound and lettered, for \$1.25 each.

Subscriptions received at the Oxford Bookstore. Oct. 5.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DANIEL MERRILL, Jr., late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, Yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

APPEY ANN M. MERRILL.
Buckfield, Oct. 10, 1826. 119

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, with the Will annexed, on the estate of

SAMUEL ATWOOD,
late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

NATHAN ATWOOD.
Buckfield, Oct. 8, 1826. 119

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EPHRAIM WIGHT,
late of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

TIMOTHY WIGHT.
Gilead, Oct. 10, 1826. *120

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN OSGOOD,
late of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, Physician, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJ. WYMAN.
Fryburg, Oct. 10, 1826. *120

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six—

JASON SHERMAN, Administrator, with the Will annexed, on the estate of JOSHUA BACHELDER, late of Fryburg, Esquire, deceased, having presented his fifth account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryburg, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy.
Attest, THOMAS WESTERN, Register.

CASH paid for Rags, at the Oxford Bookstore. Oct. 5.

The Observer

Is published every Thursday morning, by ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1/2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, but at the option of the publisher. The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.